

**Amendments to the Specification:**

**Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 1, line 8, with the following rewritten paragraph:**

The present invention relates to alumina hydrate particles, an alumina hydrate particle dispersion sol, and a coating liquid for forming an ink receptive layer wherein the alumina hydrate particles are contained. More particularly, the present invention relates to highly transparent alumina hydrate particles which contain alkali metal oxide and ammonia components in extremely minute amounts and which, when dispersed in water, ~~exhibits~~ exhibit a low viscosity, and further relates to a sol wherein the alumina hydrate particles are dispersed, to a coating liquid for forming an ink receptive layer wherein the alumina hydrate particles are contained, and to a substrate with an ink receptive layer obtained from the coating liquid.

**Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 19, with the following rewritten paragraph:**

It is still further described in Japanese Patent Laid-open Publication No. 6(1994)-55829 that a recording sheet comprising a layer of porous silica particles having an average particle diameter of 2 to 50  $\mu\text{m}$ , an average pore diameter of 8 to 50 nm and a pore volume of 0.8 to 2.5 cc/g and, superimposed thereon, a porous layer of pseudoboehmite obtained by drying alumina sol exhibits high ink absorbency and is excellent in pigment stability.

**Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 21, line 13, with the following rewritten paragraph:**

~~The~~ Although the thickness of the ink receptive layer formed on the substrate sheet, ~~although~~ can appropriately be selected depending on the thickness of sheet, the usage of printed matter, the type of printing ink, etc., is preferably in the range of 5 to 100  $\mu\text{m}$ . When the thickness of the ink receptive layer is less than 5  $\mu\text{m}$ , the volume of ink absorbed may be so small that blotting occurs, or that, when the amount of ink used is reduced, color is not clear. The ink receptive layer whose thickness is greater than 100  $\mu\text{m}$  ~~is difficult~~ makes it difficult to obtain the same by one-time application. Performing a plurality of applications in order to form the ink

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receptive layer having thickness of greater than 100  $\mu\text{m}$  is not only economically disadvantageous but also, at the time of drying after application, may cause cracking or peeling.

**Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 37, line 1, with the following rewritten paragraph:**

The obtained coating liquid was applied onto a PET film by means of a bar coater, dried, and heated at 140°C. Thus, a recording sheet was obtained. The thickness of the ink receptive layer was 30  $\mu\text{m}$ . In the same manner as in Example 1, printing was performed on the obtained recording sheet and evaluated. The results are also listed in Table 1.